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Country programme document

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Bolivia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $8,425,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $35,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2018 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2017.

* E/ICEF/2017/14

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Programme rationale

1. The Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter "Bolivia") is one of the world's most culturally diverse countries. Some 42 per cent of its 10.6 million people are indigenous, divided into 37 nations. The country is home to 3.8 million children, the majority (66 per cent) living in cities.[1]

2. Bolivia has achieved extraordinary economic and social improvements during the last 10 years, due to a favourable international context coupled with prudent macroeconomic management. The gross domestic product grew at an average rate of 5 per cent between 2006 and 2015, reaching 6.8 per cent in 2013. This significant economic growth brought Bolivia to being a lower-middle-income country in 2015.

3. Increased investments resulted in significant progress in social development. The implementation of redistributive social protection policies such as the *Bono Juancito Pinto* (education) and *Bono Juana Azurduy* (maternal and child health) have improved the situation of some populations. Extreme poverty has fallen by 21 percentage points (from 38 per cent in 2006 to 17 per cent in 2014), a decrease of 1.7 million people. At the same time, the gap between the richest and the poorest was reduced.

4. Despite positive socioeconomic trends, 43 per cent of children continue to live in conditions of multidimensional poverty. Moreover, economic analysis has shown that the country's economy has been stagnating in the last two years, leading the Government to increase its public debt. This is likely to affect the availability of resources for social programmes within the Government's development framework for the long and medium term (the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the 2016–2020 Economic and Social Development Plan), triggering possible cutbacks in efforts to reduce poverty and inequities, particularly for marginalized indigenous populations.

5. Bolivia is also experiencing rapid urbanization and migration of indigenous peoples to the cities. Its four biggest cities are home to almost half of the total population. These trends are resulting in unplanned settlements, poor infrastructures, land degradation and pollution, as well as increased pressure on fresh water supplies and elevated risks of insecurity and vulnerability to all forms of violence. They are also likely to result in large rural areas or even entire municipalities being depopulated and defunded for essential services, putting children and adolescents at risk.

6. Several challenges affect the chances for children to survive and thrive in their early childhood. Maternal mortality is still among the highest in the region (160 per 100,000 live births, of which 68 per cent occur among the indigenous).[2] Infant mortality has been reduced (44 per 1,000 live births)[3] and there has been a significant decrease in malnutrition, yet 18 per cent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished, with great disparities showing between indigenous and non-indigenous populations.[4] Open defecation shows a rate of 44 per cent in the rural population,[5] which also suffers from poor access (20 per

[1] Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), *Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda*, 2012.
[2] Ministerio de Salud, *Estudio Nacional de Mortalidad maternal 2011*, 2016.
[3] Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas (UDAPE), *Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en Bolivia. Octavo Informe de Progreso*, 2015.
[4] UDAPE y Ministerio de Salud, *Encuesta de Evaluación de Salud y Nutrición 2012. Informe de Resultados*, 2012.
[5] UDAPE, *Análisis de Progresos en el Acceso a Fuentes Mejoradas de Agua y a Instalaciones Mejoradas de Saneamiento*, Oct 2016.

cent) to quality water, still drinking surface water.[6] Some 22 per cent of children below age 1 lack birth registration,[7] and fewer than half of children aged 4–5 have access to early childhood services.[8] In addition, only 30 per cent of mothers and 15 per cent of fathers are involved in activities that stimulate the development of their child.[9]

7. While the country has made important progress in education, almost reaching universal access to primary education, adolescents still face difficulties in accessing and completing secondary school. Around 151,000 adolescents are out of school,[10] and 4 out of 10 do not complete secondary education.[11] In 2012, in rural areas, 18 per cent of adolescents aged 12–17 in rural areas were out of school, in comparison to 8 per cent in urban areas.[12] In addition, the country has not enough tools and parameters to measure the quality of education, including learning outcomes and the performance of students and teachers. Even though more girls than boys complete school (the difference is 6.4 per cent in secondary education[13]), this does not necessarily result in better opportunities later in life.

8. Bolivia faces considerable challenges to delegitimize and eradicate violence against children (VAC) and to overcome widespread gender inequality and gender-based violence (GBV), two pressing issues. Some 10 per cent of women have been victims of sexual abuse at some point in their lives, many of them during their adolescent years. Discipline through violence is still common: in one study, 71 per cent of women and 68 per cent of men reported that they agree with at least one reason that justifies corporal punishment.[14]

9. More than 8,000 children and adolescents live in institutional care, although 80 per cent have a family.[15] Institutional capacity and inter-institutional coordination are too weak to ensure family reintegration or alternative care solutions. Consequently, most children living in institutions remain there until adulthood.

10. Although the Child and Adolescent Code has a progressive juvenile justice dimension, adolescents face lengthy procedures and pretrial detention, and restorative measures are used infrequently. Out of the adolescents judged by the Children and Adolescents Court in 2013, 582 were held in adult prisons and 650 in specialized centres.[16] Of those held in prisons, 97 per cent were under preventive detention awaiting their sentence. In 2014, more than 900 children were living in prisons with their parents, despite not having committed crimes.[17]

11. Bolivia is vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change, especially severe droughts and floods that dramatically impact the lives of already-vulnerable populations,

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[6] UNICEF and World Health Organization. *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water — 2015 Assessment and MDG update*. 2015.
[7] INE, *Censo Nacional*, 2012.
[8] INE, *Características Educativas de Bolivia, Censos 1976, 1992, 2001 y 2012*.
[9] UNICEF, *Encuestas Municipales de Desarrollo Infantil 2014–2015*, 2015.
[10] Estimate based on 2012 census.
[11] UDAPE, *Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en Bolivia. Séptimo informe de progreso*, 2013.
[12] INE, 2012.
[13] UDAPE, 2015.
[14] INE y Ministerio de Salud, 2008.
[15] Ministerio de Justicia, *Estudio sobre Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes en cuidado institucional*, 2014.
[16] Ministerio de Justicia and UNICEF, *Adolescentes a la espera de una nueva oportunidad: Diagnóstico de las y los adolescentes en conflicto con la ley*, 2013.
[17] Defensoría del Pueblo and UNICEF, *Diagnóstico Nacional de niños, niñas y adolescentes viviendo con sus padres y madres en Centros Penitenciarios de Bolivia*, 2014.

including children. Between 2002 and 2012, 84 per cent of municipalities were affected by flooding and 67 per cent by drought.[18] In 2016 in La Paz, severe water rationing and almost-dried-out water reserves affected more than 800,000 people.

12. Public institutions at central and decentralized levels still face capacity gaps in human resources, institutional, programme and budgetary management, and insufficient statistics and systems for monitoring results, making it difficult for national policies to engender equitable results for children. Social norms, gender dynamics, poverty, and limited support for parents and families hinder the full adoption of caring family practices around health, nutrition, education and protection of children. Of great concern are the pending fourth and fifth State reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which were due in 2014.

13. Lessons learned from the 2013–2017 country programme show that it is necessary to balance its approach at national and subnational levels. Working at national level is still fundamental for contributing to changes that can maximize the reach for children in the whole country. Meanwhile, the enhanced work at subnational level has demonstrated the importance of these spaces for the translation of public policies and investment into concrete results for children. It is also clear that results could have been more substantial if an interlinked and integrated approach to programming was applied in better-defined geographical areas, targeting fewer critical issues that affect the most vulnerable children.

14. For the 2018–2022 CPD, UNICEF will continue to provide support and advocate at national level in terms of improving child rights monitoring, fostering innovation, and strengthening public policies and financing for children, aiming to support the Government to take cost-effective interventions to scale. At the subnational level, the programme will converge programme interventions in four selected departments to foster intersectoral collaboration and programming.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The overall goal of the programme is to support the Government in narrowing inequality gaps, with special consideration of indigenous peoples, and positioning children and adolescents as a foundation for the country's sustainable development.

16. The country programme priorities respond to the Situation Analysis of children and adolescents in Bolivia, the results of the 2016 Gender Programmatic Review, and various normative frameworks, particularly the Child and Adolescent Code, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It contributes to the Government's long- and midterm development framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021. The Programme directly contributes to the five outcomes of the 2018–2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In line with the mandate of UNICEF, the country programme will contribute to the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

17. UNICEF will consolidate existing, and create new, strategic partnerships with stakeholders within and outside the Government at both national and subnational levels to increase the reach and value of public policies for children. Cooperation with other United

[18] Data made available by the Vice Ministerio de Defensa Civil, 2014.

Nations agencies will help produce results for children in an effective and an efficient manner.

18. UNICEF's approach can be summarized in three elements. First, it will support policy and budgeting changes to create an enabling environment for children. Second, it will strengthen the availability of quality equitable services for children, adolescents and families, enhancing intersectoral coordination. Third, it will promote family care and protective practices as well as increase public awareness on children's rights and the importance of positioning children at the core of the national development agenda.

19. The Bolivia–UNICEF country programme 2018–2022 is structured around the four outcome areas described below. The programme adopts a two-pronged approach to programming: delivering sector-specific results as well as contributing to other results areas through an intersectoral approach.

Every child survives and thrives

20. The first programme component focuses on contributing to guaranteeing Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) for all children in Bolivia, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 4 and related results in the national development.

21. The Theory of Change (ToC) that guides this component is that young children below age 5 will have improved their chances to survive and thrive on the following conditions: if the country develops and implements an IECD policy and institutional framework that creates cooperation among sectors and efficiently allocates resources for implementing IECD at scale; if basic social services (child and maternal health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), early education, child protection and social inclusion) are accessible and of quality to care for, respond to and manage the needs and rights of the youngest children in an integrated way; and if parents and caregivers are aware and engaged in the early development of their children. Along this line, UNICEF is committed to supporting the Government in creating a multisectoral and holistic approach to IECD, with a special focus on the needs of the most vulnerable children.

22. This component will be implemented through a two-pronged approach: (a) support to the implementation of established sector policies and programmes promoting cost-effective interventions and intersectoral collaboration in favour of integrated ECD; and (b) design of an integrated demonstrative model for integrated ECD, which will be implemented in selected municipalities, to be evaluated and, if successful, scaled up at departmental and national levels. The model includes combined interventions on health, including enhancing the following areas: the quality of maternal and child services; nutrition related to adequate feeding practices; WASH to improve quality access to sustainable basic and safely managed water and sanitation services; child protection to improve birth registration services and prevent violence and abandonment of young children; early learning for increasing parents' knowledge on ECD and their demand for quality early learning opportunities; and social inclusion, including by advocating for and supporting the development of an IECD policy, monitoring budgetary investments in ECD, and advocating for more efficient use of funds.

23. This programme component will interact with the other components in constructing baselines, generating evidence, using data, and monitoring results. This linkage among components will be enhanced by an overarching communication for development approach part of covering the entire country programme. The component will promote gender-

informed programming and aimed specifically at changing gender stereotypes in parenting and ECD.

Every child learns

24. This component focuses on supporting the Government to guarantee that children and adolescents have the opportunity to improve their learning outcomes and complete their secondary education in flexible, innovative and safe learning environments. It is in line with Sustainable Development Goal 4 and related results of the national development plan.

25. The ToC for this component is that adolescents will be able to conclude their secondary education with adequate learning outcomes that will promote their development and help them to reach their full potential if the following conditions are met: the country is able to monitor, evaluate and create standards for quality of education; all adolescents, particularly the most disadvantaged, have access to quality and life-relevant education opportunities; the education system implements mechanisms to prevent VAC and exclusion; and families and children are empowered and take on the roles as agents of change in decision-making processes regarding education management. This ToC is premised on the development and implementation of a systematic approach to overcome the critical barriers that hamper the development of children and adolescents, such as malnutrition, disabilities, GBV, adolescent pregnancy, child labour, inadequate WASH and lack of opportunities for adolescents' participation.

26. UNICEF will foster changes in the educational system by advocating with and supporting the Government to develop flexible forms of education that reach adolescents in various settings at decentralized levels such as the Amazon, rural and peri-urban areas. At the same time, UNICEF will promote and provide support for changes in the curricula so that they are more culturally appropriate, address gender norms and inequality, and are used as a tool to discuss largely taboo topics such as VAC, early pregnancy and sexual behaviour, and menstrual hygiene management, among others.

27. This component takes into consideration that the educational system is key to prevent, detect and address VAC and exclusion. It will help to foster an environment where children and adolescents feel safe, and where child protection issues are incorporated into the curriculum and extracurricular activities. Teachers and school staff should be able to detect if students are exposed to violence, and to access mechanisms to prevent and support children and adolescents to respond to VAC.

28. A combination of strategies – particularly evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue, cross-sectoral and gender-informed programming, capacity development bridging the humanitarian divide, empowerment of adolescents as agents of change, C4D and partnerships – will be employed in this programme component. The component promotes the need for gender-informed programming aiming at empowering adolescent girls, and working with boys to challenge gender norms through participation in decision- making processes and life-skills promotion.

Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

29. This component focuses on strengthening a protective environment where boys and girls are free from violence, exploitation, and unnecessary separation from their family and community, where they can be reintegrated in society, where those who need have access to alternative care, and where laws, services, behaviours and practices minimize children's

vulnerability, reduce risk factors, and strengthen children's own resilience, including in emergency situations. It is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 16 and related results of the national development plan.

30. The ToC for this programme component is that children and adolescents will be able to grow up free from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including in emergency situations if the following conditions are met: adequate resources are allocated to fund the implementation of the child protection system in accordance with the Child and Adolescent Code; Bolivia has an effective child-friendly justice system, including access to specialized child protection services and prevention programmes; and families, communities and children themselves have knowledge about VAC/GBV and its negative consequences for a child's well-being and development, about how they can prevent it, and the conditions to seek support.

31. At the national level, UNICEF will work towards designing and implementing formal training on child protection interventions such as administration of protocols, attention, and referral mechanisms. At the department and municipal levels, UNICEF will work with different institutions to strengthen capacities for efficient coordination of reporting and referral, prosecution of perpetrators and provision of specialized attention to child victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, with special attention to sexual violence. UNICEF will work towards improving monitoring capacity and will foster cooperation among various stakeholders for the development of intersectoral interventions. In terms of rights-holders, UNICEF will support children and adolescents as agents of change, by empowering them in topics related to violence, and consequently, strengthening their own skills to prevent violence and demand their rights.

32. It is expected that the interventions supported by UNICEF will facilitate coordination between relevant stakeholders and sectors, mainly between health, education, justice and specialized child protection services to better prevent and respond to VAC. The cross-sectoral approach will be operationalized by the design and implementation of tools, reporting and referral mechanisms in the health and educational systems, including at the community level. Moreover, support will be provided for the development of specific studies to cost and analyse the possibility of implementing alternative measures to better protect children from violence.

33. Working both with duty-bearers as well as rights-holders, UNICEF's main strategies for this component will focus on the strengthening of (a) institutions and social service providers by developing an integrated child protection response, including childcare reform, justice for children and child rights monitoring, and (b) families and children's knowledge and skills to reduce, prevent and report cases of violence, neglect and exploitation. In addition, new partnerships with academia will be developed and alliances with the private sector will be expanded, aiming to raise awareness on the importance of protecting children from violence. The component will also promote the need for gender-informed programming aimed at preventing and responding to GBV, with a focus on sexual violence, including in emergency situations, and on commercial sexual exploitation.

Every child has an equitable chance in life

34. This component aims to promote the universal agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals and ensure that key child rights issues are positioned within the new national development agenda at national and decentralized levels. Coordinating with and complementing the other components, this component will work with government and

other partners to generate an enabling political environment. Efforts will go towards strengthening the capacities of governmental institutions to manage public policies and monitor and analyse the situation of children. This includes poverty trends and socioeconomic and climate change risks in urban, rural and peri-urban settings. In addition, it will foster and leverage partnerships to support the cause of children among a multitude of stakeholders including decision makers and the wider public. Increasing the public outreach will allow for the creation of a movement for children that will help to influence public policies, fuel social engagement and drive the growth of public and private investment for sustainable changes for children.

35. The ToC for this programme component is that children and adolescents will grow up with better opportunities and be better protected from socioeconomic and climate change risks if the following conditions are met: the capacities of national and subnational governmental institutions are strengthened to include key child rights issues in public management, financing and monitoring as part of the national development planning system; there are adequate plans and policies, instruments and methodologies in place at national and subnational levels related to climate change adaptation and disaster risk management; and the public awareness, social mobilization and multi-stakeholder partnerships are strengthened to ensure the creation of a movement that actively promotes and advocates the realization of child rights.

36. The component will also work towards removing institutional bottlenecks and barriers – such as the shortfall of analytical tools and capacity gaps at different governmental levels in planning and in monitoring and evaluation – aiming to increase and improve public financing for children. The support will be based on the agreed methodology for identifying, measuring and reporting on child-focused public investment developed in the previous programme cycle.

37. The main strategies are to enhance government capacity at national and subnational levels to plan and design public policies addressing multiple deprivations and gender inequalities faced by children and their families across the life cycle. This will depend on the capacities in the collection, management and dissemination of data, and use of evidence-based analyses to monitor the situation of children. A strategic research and evaluation agenda will therefore generate evidence on vulnerable and excluded children and on emerging issues affecting child well-being, aiming to guide policy decisions. Emphasis will be placed on the effects of climate change and disasters on children.

38. Lastly, this component will foster and expand multi-stakeholder partnerships with the public and private sector, strengthening public awareness and engagement, including that of children and adolescents themselves, to guarantee that children and adolescents are positioned at the core of the national development agenda and enjoy public support and investment.

Programme effectiveness

39. This outcome will ensure efficient and effective programme management, enhance external relations and multi-stakeholder partnerships, institutional communication, monitoring and evaluation, strategic planning and gender mainstreaming. This outcome will support effective convergence and articulation of the various programme components around common results, such as the prevention and response to VAC, leveraging of partnerships and resources, risk-informed programming and emergency response, and

parenting and family care practices. Innovations for improved programme performance, particularly using information technology, will be developed and supported.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Every child survives and thrives	2 106	10 850	12 956
Every child learns	1 264	5 250	6 514
Every child is protected from violence and exploitation	1 264	7 350	8 614
Every child has an equal chance in life	2 106	4 550	6 656
Programme effectiveness	1 685	7 000	8 685
Total	**8 425**	**35 000**	**43 425**

Programme and risk management

40. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

41. The programme will work with the Government in the implementation of existing policies, finding cost-effective solutions to address key barriers and bottlenecks hampering the realization of children's rights It will also develop and support the scaling up at the national level of a demonstrative model for IECD implemented in selected municipalities and departments. Effective programme management will therefore depend on solid monitoring of the interventions at the local level through frequent programme visits and monitoring. The Harmonized approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) policy will be fully implemented.

42. The programme has been developed in close collaboration with the Government and is aligned with the priorities set out in the 2016–2020 Economic and Social Development Plan, including sector policies and programmes. UNICEF will work with United Nations agencies, together with the Government, to monitor and evaluate progress towards results, using the UNDAF coordination mechanisms. UNICEF will undertake regular monitoring and periodic programme reviews with the Government and other partners, aiming to identify and mitigate risks early on to ensure the achievement of results.

43. Among the external risks that could affect the UNICEF contribution to results and the overall situation of children is a slowdown in the country's economy. This could affect the sustainability of public policies on poverty reduction and on assisting vulnerable groups. To mitigate these risks, UNICEF will monitor the political and fiscal situation of the country and closely track government investments regarding children and adolescents. In case of possible reductions in these social budgets, UNICEF will use its influence and partnerships

to advocate for investing in children as an important means to achieve the national development goals and Sustainable Development Goals.

44. Another potential risk would be a lack of predictable minimum funding, the lack of which would impact achieving programme goals. To avoid this, UNICEF will strengthen partnerships with the private and public sectors to leverage resources for children.

Monitoring and evaluation

45. UNICEF will systematically monitor its contributions towards results as outlined in the programme's results and resource framework. Data on children will be regularly collected. To support surveys, UNICEF will collaborate with the Government and other United Nations agencies to facilitate data collection and reduce costs, making it possible for surveys to be administered and used more frequently and efficiently. Programmatic workplans, the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, the costed evaluation plan and the HACT policy will define all actions to ensure adequate monitoring for achievement of programme results. UNICEF and the Government will also conduct reviews as appropriate to assess progress and make programme adjustments in alignment with the Government's annual planning process.

46. In partnership with other United Nations agencies and as part of the UNDAF monitoring framework, UNICEF will work with relevant ministries to develop and/or strengthen data-collection capacity to help to ensure that the country produces, make available and utilizes high-quality data on children and adolescents.

47. Evaluations are part of the learning mechanism that the country office will strengthen internally. UNICEF plans to directly commission three evaluations and will work with different actors to ensure that other evaluations take children into consideration, are independent, and make recommendations that can be used to improve policies and programmes in the country.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Plurinational State of Bolivia – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2018–2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–8, 9, 12–17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27–32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42 and 44
Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16, and 17
National priorities: The Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016–2022: Pillars 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12
The Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents, Child and Adolescent Code, and key sector plans

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF:
Outcome 1, Outcome 2, Outcome 3, Outcome 4.1, Outcome 4.2
Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:
Outcome 1, Outcome 2, Outcome 3, Outcome 4.1, Outcome 4.2

Related draft UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Areas:[1] 1. Every Child Survives and Thrives; 2. Every Child Learns; 3. Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation; 4. Every Child Lives in a safe and Clean Environment and 5. Every Child has an Equitable Chance in Life.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2022, children between 0 and 5 have access to Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) services to guarantee that they survive and thrive, including in emergency situations	% of children under five who are adequately developed according to their age. Baseline (2016): 37% Target: 50%	SNIS (National Health Information System)	**Output 1.1:** The Government has increased capacity to design an integrated early childhood development policy and institutional framework to take interventions to scale **Output 1.2:** Integrated Functional Health Services' Networks in four departments and health districts deliver quality and integrated maternal and child health, nutrition	Ministries of Health, Education, Environment and Water, Justice, the National and Departmental Assemblies, Autonomous departmental and municipal Governments, UN agencies and	2 106	10 850	12 956
	% of children under one year who are timely registered. Baseline (2012): National: 70%; Rural: 67%; Urban: 75% Target: National: 88%; Rural: 75%; Urban: 90%	Household Survey, census, SERECI annual reports					

[1] The final version will be presented to the UNICEF Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2017.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR); other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants aged 0-5 months Baseline (2012): 85.1% Target: 90%	ENSMI (Health and Nutrition Evaluation); DHS	and birth registration services. **Output 1.3:** National and subnational capacities in four departments are strengthened to develop and monitor integrated and resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services **Output 1.4:** Education institutions in four departments provide quality early learning opportunities to children under five years of age **Output 1.5:** Parents, caregivers and community representatives in four departments apply knowledge and skills to care for, respond and manage the needs of children under five years.	financial institutions (UNFPA, WHO, FAO, WB, IADB, CAF), civil society organizations (CSO), academia and private sector			
	% of people using basic water facilities (improved water sources) in rural areas Baseline (2014): National: 72%; La Paz: 76%; Cochabamba: 76%; Santa Cruz: 91%; Pando: 47% Target: National: 80%; La Paz: 80%; Cochabamba: 80%; Santa Cruz: 95%; Pando: 55%	UDAPE					
	% of people using basic sanitation (improved sanitation facilities) in rural areas Baseline (2014): National: 32%; La Paz: 27%; Cochabamba: 37%; Santa Cruz: 50%; Pando: 40% Target: National: 60%; La Paz: 60%; Cochabamba: 60%; Santa Cruz: 60%; Pando: 60%	UDAPE					
	% of children who are enrolled in pre-primary education Baseline (2012): 65.5% Target: 80%	SIE (National Education Information System)					
2. By 2022, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have increased access to,	Secondary education completion rate Baseline (2012): 27% Target: 35%	SIE UDAPE	**Output 2.1:** National and subnational institutions responsible for education, have increased capacity to design and implement	Ministries of: Education, Justice, Health, Environment and Water, the	1 264	5 250	6 514

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
learning and completion of quality education services, including in emergency situations	Primary education completion rate Baseline (2012): 55.5% Target: 70%	SIE UDAPE	policies, standards, and a monitoring and supporting system to ensure quality education **Output 2.2:** The education system, particularly in four departments, have increased capacity to planning, monitoring and evaluate innovative and flexible learning modalities for adolescents **Output 2.3:** The education system in four departments, have increased capacity for preventing, detecting, reporting and referring cases of violence **Output 2.4:** Families, community representatives, children and adolescents engage in education management committees, and influence the design and delivery of quality education services in eight municipalities/school districts	Plurinational Observatory for Quality Education (OPCE), the Plurinational Institute of Language and Culture Studies (IPELC), Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments, National and Departmental Assemblies, UN agencies and financial institutions, academia and private sector			
	Proportion of children in primary and in secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics Baseline: NA Target: #% of increase	MoE Standardized tests					
3. By 2022, children and adolescents victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation are protected by functioning systems, policies and a national legal framework aligned with international standards, including in emergency situations	% of girls and woman who are victims of sexual violence Baseline (2008[2]): 15 – 19 National: 5.2%, 15 – 49 National: 6.4%, La Paz 5.5%, Pando: 7.8%, Santa Cruz: 5.9%, Cochabamba: 7.5% Target: 15 – 19: National 5.5%, 15 – 49: La Paz: 5%, Pando: 7%,	DHS	**Output 3.1:** Specialised child protection services, particularly in four departments, have increased resources for the prevention and response to violence against children **Output 3.2:** Children and adolescents in four departments and municipalities have increased access to a child friendly justice	The Ministries of Justice, Labor and Social Prevision, Home Affairs, the Supreme Court of Justice and District Courts of Justice, the Supreme Electoral Tribune, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ombudsperson	1 264	7 350	8 614

[2] New baselines are underway with the new DHS 2016

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR); other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	Santa Cruz: 5.5%, Cochabamba: 7%		system and specialized child protection services in accordance with the national legal framework **Output 3.3:** Communities, families, adolescents and children in eight municipalities develop skills to reduce, prevent and report cases of violence, neglect and exploitation	Office, the School of Public Management, Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments, National and Departmental Assemblies, UN agencies, CSOs, academia and private sector			
	# of children under institutional care Baseline (2013 – 2014): National: 8,369, La Paz: 4,800, Cochabamba: 5,322 Target: National: 7,000, La Paz: 3,600, Cochabamba: 4,000	National Study on institutionalized children, Ministry of Justice, 2014 Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency SINNA –					
	# of children in conflict with the law Baseline: National: 1,672, La Paz: 368, Santa Cruz: 304, Cochabamba: 342 Target: National: 1,150, La Paz: 230, Santa Cruz: 175, Cochabamba: 200	StiAn on Adolescents in conflict with the law, MJTI, Departments of La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba official annual reports SINNA – National information system on children by 2021					
4. By 2022, children, especially the most disadvantaged, including those affected by climate change, are prioritized within the national development agenda	Public budget allocated to children and adolescents as a percentage of GDP Baseline (2015): 7.8 of GDP Target: 8.5%	MEF	**Output 4.1:** National and sub-national capacities in four departments are strengthened for the implementation of child- and equity focused policies, efficient and effective use of social investment and the monitoring and reporting on the situation of children **Output 4.2:** National and subnational capacities in four departments are strengthened in risk informed programing to protect children and adolescents from the impact of natural	The Ministries of Planning and Development, Economy and Finance, Environment and Water, Vice-Ministry for Civil Defense, the National Institute of Statistics UDAPE, Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments, The	2 106	4 550	6 656
	# of national and sub-national policies for risk management and adaptation to climate change that include actions in favour of children and adolescents Baseline (2017): NA Target: At least one administrative department developed and implements a	Official report from the selected department					

UNDAF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	risk management policy that includes children		disasters and climate change **Output 4.3**: A multi-stakeholder movement actively promotes and advocates for fulfilment of child rights at national- and sub-national level in the selected departments	National and Departamental Assemblies, UN agencies and financial institutions CSOs, academia, the media and the private sector			
	# of civil society organisations and private companies that advocate for children's rights Baseline (2016): Mapping of the private sector's involvement in children's rights Target: 50 civil society organisations and 15 private companies advocate for children's rights	Signed agreements with CSO and private companies					
5. Programme Effectiveness					1 685	7 (88)	8 685
Total resources					**8 425**	**35 000**	**43 425**